

WILLESDEN

Urban District Council.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1897,

BY

D. S. SKINNER, M.D.,

*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Eng. ; Licentiate of the
Royal College of Physicians, London ;*

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Medical Officer of Health for Willesden.

London :

Printed by FORD & SON, Office of "The Post," 5, High Road, Kilburn.

1898.

Members of the Sanitary Committee.



J. S. CRONE, L.R.C.P.L., CHAIRMAN.

W. GINGER, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
(*ex-officio.*)

H. T. REED, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.
(*ex-officio.*)

W. B. LUKE, J.P.

W. A. PRYOR.

M. COOMBES.

• C. PENNY.

F. S. PRIEST.

W. W. STOCKER, L.R.C.P.L.

Sanitary Report, 1897.

To the Chairman and Members of the Willesden Urban
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Report of
of the Statistics and General Sanitary Condition of
the District during the year 1897.

In the instructions issued to Medical Officers of
Health by the Local Government Board, it is stated
that information is required by that Board on
various matters which apparently relate to other
departments. “A Health Officer has in his Annual
“Report an opportunity of stating and restating
“facts as to water supplies and house constructing,
“conditions of storage and removal of excremental
“and other refuse customary in the District, to-
“gether with facts as to the adequacy or inadequacy
“of isolation and disinfection in the District, and
“the like.” More details are set forth in Article
• 18 of the order.

METEOROLOGY.

In the first quarter the temperature was 2·3 above the average ; it was 1·3 below in January but considerably above in February and March. January was dull and wet with little sunshine. The rainfall for the quarter was nearly two and a half inches above the average. In the second quarter the temperature was rather below the average in April and May, with a long continuance of east winds. June was warmer and fine. The rainfall was rather below the average—4·80 inches. In the third quarter the temperature was above the average in July and August, but it turned very cold in September, with dull rainy weather. In the fourth quarter the temperature was above the average in each month, the rainfall below it in October and November ; in the latter month and a good part of December there was a good deal of fog. The total rainfall for the year 22·13.

THE DISTRICT AND WARDS.

The District is situate on the north-western border of the Metropolis, and is somewhat triangular in outline.

The southern boundary extends from Maida Vale, Edgware Road on the east to parish of Twyford on the west, a linear distance of about 4 miles.

It abuts in its course the parishes of Paddington, Chelsea (detached), Kensington, Hammersmith, and Acton.

The north-western boundary is the River Brent and Twyford parish, a linear distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The north-eastern boundary is the main road from London to Edgware from a point nearly 300 yds. below the London and North-Western Railway, known as Kilburn Gate, to the Welsh Harp Reservoir at Hendon, a distance of over 3 miles.

At the beginning of the year 1895, the Willesden Local Board of the previous twenty years had ceased to exist, and the Willesden Urban District Council commenced.

With the change on January 1st, there was also a change in the number and area of the Wards, the Local Board consisting of fifteen members and four Wards, being replaced by the District Council with twenty-one members and seven Wards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREAS AND BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW WARDS.

No. 1, NORTH-WEST WARD.—This is bounded on the west by the river Brent, on the south by Harrow Road, Old Harrow Road, St. Mary's Road and Roundwood Ditch and Road, and by Kingsbury Road, Dudden Hill Lane, Pound Lane and Harlesden Lane on the east. This embraces Stonebridge, north of Harrow Road, Church End, and the portion of Neasden south-west of Kingsbury Road.

No. 2, SOUTH-WEST WARD.—This boundary on the north is conterminous with No. 1 Ward by Harrow Road, Old Harrow Road, St. Mary's Road, and Roundwood Ditch and Road. It then passes through the Green Lanes to the Victor Road Railway Bridge, Kensal, and is bounded on the south by Hammersmith and Acton. This includes Harlesden Green and Lower Place.

No. 3, SOUTH CENTRAL WARD.—This adjoins the No. 2 boundary at the Green Lane to Victor Road Railway Bridge, Kensal, and thence passes eastward along the Harrow Road to Kilburn Lane, and following the Chelsea and Paddington boundary to Salisbury Road, West Kilburn, turning northward through the latter to the North London Railway line, which forms the northern boundary as far as Kensal Rise Station. At this point it turns northward along the Chambers Lane Footpath, to a point from which it

turns westward through fields and intersects Harlesden Road at Newbery Road, nearly opposite the new Recreation Ground. This Ward includes Kensal Rise and the portion of Kilburn west of Salusbury Road.

No. 4. SOUTH KILBURN WARD.—This is a somewhat triangular area south of the London and North-Western Railway, two of the sides abut upon the Paddington district, and the north is divided from No. 5 Ward by Cambridge Avenue, Chichester Road and the western portion of Canterbury Road.

No. 5, MID KILBURN WARD.—This is located north of the last Ward, No. 4, through Cambridge Avenue, Chichester Road and the western portion of Canterbury Road. It is bounded on the west by Salusbury Road, and Kilburn High Road on the east, and on the north by No. 6 or North Kilburn Ward, through Glengall Road and rear of Paddington Cemetery.

No. 6, NORTH KILBURN WARD.—This is north of the No. 5 or Mid Kilburn Ward and conterminous at Glengall Road. It extends east and west from the Kilburn High Road to Salusbury Road, and on the north-west is bounded by Coverdale Road and Mapesbury Road to the Mill at Shoot-up-Hill.

No. 7, NORTH-EAST WARD.—This includes Willesden Green and Cricklewood. It is bounded by the

Welsh Harp Reservoir and the Brent River on the north, by Edgware Main Road as far as the Mill at Shoot-up-Hill and Brondesbury Park on the east, by Kingsbury Road, Dudden Hill Lane, Pound Lane and Harlesden Road on the west, and on the south by No. 3 Ward—by a course through fields from Harlesden Road, opposite the Recreation Ground, to Chambers Lane Footpath, and the North-London Railway from Kensal Station to Salusbury Road.

SEWERAGE.

There has practically been no alteration in the Metropolitan area. In the Brent portion there have been immense alterations and improvements in the disposal of the Sewage. Land has been purchased which increases the Sewage Works and Farm to 90 acres, 70 acres of which will be in operation. The number of depositing tanks have been trebled, and for practical utility have been quintupled, and in addition 13 Polarite filter-beds, with an area of 2,600 square yards, have been constructed, also beds for intermittent downward filtration and irrigation. As these works are now in course of construction, it would be premature to speak of results, but there can be no doubt that the arrangements point to a

vastly more efficient treatment of the Sewage than has before been available. The original works were constructed eleven years ago, and provided for a population of about 7,000. I estimate the population of the Brent area now at 33,328, increasing at the rate of over 3,000 per annum, and in the near future may probably increase more. I have been very glad to see an increase in the number of air shafts to the sewers, and the road ventilators closed. The River Brent has given rise to a great deal of anxiety, of which the Canal Company have been a great cause through the withholding of water from the natural channel. I am very glad to understand that the Middlesex County Council are seeking powers to deal with the rivers, and trust that Parliament will restore to the River Brent if not all, at least a great portion of the water which is now kept from it. Until that is done it seems impossible that the various Authorities along the course of the river can ever hope to have it in a proper and natural condition. I made an inspection of the lower reaches of the river during the Summer and reported to the Chairman of the County Council as follows :—

“During the afternoon of August 19th, I visited
 “the Brent, with Mr. Humphreys, at various
 “points commencing at Perivale, close to the church.
 “The water, though shallow, extended across the
 “bed of the stream, was to a certain extent muddy

“ in appearance, but not black or smelling offensively,
 “ there was a slight odour of Chlorine. The next
 “ point visited was at Vicars Bridge, here it was
 “ rather more muddy, but there was no unpleasant
 “ odour; a person living near said he had not noticed
 “ any smell for nearly three weeks. In passing
 “ through Twyford I examined the stream at several
 “ points; the same muddy appearance, a faint odour
 “ of Chlorine on the hand after being dipped in
 “ the water, no other smell. While standing over
 “ the water on a plank there was no unpleasant
 “ odour. Between the point where the river is
 “ crossed by the Canal at various places up to the
 “ Harrow Road, it was the same; the bed of the
 “ river, where visible, had no black foul looking
 “ deposits. I detected no foetid odours from the water
 “ at any point. Where the water had been kept
 “ back by a dam it had the same appearance.”

“ The muddy condition of the water was due
 “ to surface water entering the River from the
 “ Mitchell Brook after heavy rains at intervals
 “ during the previous 24 hours.”

WATER SUPPLY.

The West Middlesex Water Co. supply the District. I have had some correspondence with the Company with reference to a constant supply in South Kilburn, but without any amelioration of the conditions. The supply has been inadequate, and on days when laundry work is done by the residents there is not sufficient for the water closets, and they consequently are liable to become foul, and a great source of danger to health. A constant supply is wanted, not only in this portion of the district, but throughout the parish. I have received no complaints of the quality of the water, and the reports of Analyses performed have been satisfactory. There is a reservoir in the district situated in a fairly elevated position, so that houses supplied from it are able to get their cisterns filled, but it is open to the air, and therefore liable to pollution; it should be covered. I have on former occasions referred to and would again point out the mischievous effects of limiting the supply to water closets to water waste preventers holding only two gallons; the quantity is not enough to flush the closets properly, and leads to foul pans and traps and choked drains, to which cases of illness have been traced. By recent enactments it is to be hoped that the County Council may be able to remedy the present shortcomings, and that some day, in the not too far remote future, the anomaly of the Water Supply of a large district being in the hands of a private company will be rectified.

OPEN SPACES.

These are two, Queen's Park, near the L. & N.W. Railway Station of that name, lying between the L. & N.W. and N.L. Railways, the northern portion of the ground is used by children for cricket and games. Roundwood Park, the property of the District Council, lies within easy distance of Harlesden, Willesden and Willesden Green. It is well situated as regards fresh air, but the ground is too sloping to be available as a cricket ground.

A level Playground for cricket and summer games is a want that each year becomes more perceptible, year after year the ground that has been appropriated by the children for playing on is built upon the following year, and it is evident that in some parts there must soon be no space left for them to appropriate.

NEW HOUSES.

The number of new houses annually added to the rate-book averages between 800 and 900, the number of Houses shown in plans complying with the Bye-laws, and passed by the Council during the year was 1,126; it does not of course follow that these Houses were built as the operation may be extended over a long period. All buildings in course of construction are kept under the continual observation of inspectors. All drainage is tested with the water test before being covered up.

POPULATION.—TABLE No. 1.

HOUSES AND POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1891.	HOUSES AND POPULATION AT MIDDLE OF 1897.				Area in Acres.	Average number of Population per Acre.
	Houses added since Census less 5·9 per cent. for empties.	Increase of Population since Census.	Total Houses occupied.	Total Population.		
In the Brent Drainage District 2817 occu- pied Houses ... = 17,749 <i>Average 6·3 per House.</i>	2,473	15,579	5,290	33,328	3,302	10
In the Metropolitan Drainage District 5334 occupied Houses ... = 43,517 <i>Average 8·2 per House.</i>	1,922	15,760	7,256	59,277	1,081	55
TOTALS ... 61,266	4,395	31,339	12,546	92,605	4,383	.....

POPULATION.—TABLE No. 2.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

COMPRISES :—

				HOUSES.		POPULATION.
Harlesden ...	...	...	...	1,209	...	7,966
Kensal Green	...	...	...	2,028	...	14,126
South Kilburn	...	...	...	1,301	...	13,472
Mid-Kilburn	...	...	...	1,523	...	12,187
North Kilburn	...	...	...	1,608	...	11,203
Willesden Green	...	...	...	41	...	323
Totals	...	...	...	<u>7,710</u>	...	<u>59,277</u>

THE BRENT DISTRICT COM-

PRISES :—

				HOUSES.		POPULATION.
Church End	...	...	...	2,008	...	11,907
Harlesden	...	...	...	1,220	...	7,228
Kensal Green	...	...	...	5	...	31
Willesden Green	...	...	...	2,388	...	14,162
Totals	...	...	...	<u>5,621</u>	...	<u>33,328</u>

AREA

TOTALS :—

				HOUSES.		POPULATION.		IN ACRES.
Metropolitan District				7,710	...	59,277	...	1,081
Brent District	...			<u>5,621</u>	...	<u>33,328</u>	...	<u>3,302</u>
Totals	...	...		<u>13,331</u>	...	<u>92,605</u>	...	<u>4,383</u>

The estimated population at Midsummer is 92,979, including 231 in the Workhouse at Hendon, and 143 in the County Lunatic Asylum. The natural increase by births over deaths is 1741, nearly three

hundred more than last year. Owing to the alteration in the number and area of the wards it is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the present population in the various wards. I have gone most carefully into the figures with the results as shown in the tables.

It would have been satisfactory if a quinquennial census could have been taken as in the Metropolis, after the alteration in the Wards, but taking the above figures, I am of opinion that the population at Midsummer was a little under 93,000.

From a return received from the Clerk of the Guardians it appears that there were 231 inmates of the Union belonging to Willesden.

IN THE WORKHOUSE—

Men...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Women	...	...	...	...	...	109	
Children	...	...	...	...	...	11	
						—	164

IN THE SCHOOLS—

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	38	
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	27	
Women	...	...	...	...	...	2	
						—	67
							<u>231</u>

In the County Lunatic Asylum there were :—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
							<u>143</u>

These figures show a very slight increase of pauperism, being 0·28 per cent. of the population as against 0·23 per cent. last year, and exactly the same per centage of Lunacy, there being an increase of 12 in the Asylum.

As Willesden has been made into a separate district for Poor Law purposes, there must soon be a complete set of buildings erected to meet the requirements. The Board of Guardians have purchased for the purpose of building a Workhouse and Infirmary a space of ground in the Southern portion of the Harlesden Ward, near Lower Place, and just South of the Grand Junction Canal.

TABLE No. 3.

MARRIAGES.

1897.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.
Saint Mary's ...	11	28	22	24	85
All Souls' ...	7	15	13	16	51
Saint Andrew's ...	6	13	10	13	42
Christ Church ...	5	13	18	5	41
Holy Trinity ...	16	14	23	29	82
Saint John's ...	12	23	14	21	70
Saint Michael's ...	6	11	8	4	29
Saint Paul's ...	...	...	...	2	2
Noncon. Churches	6	17	13	6	42
TOTALS... ..	69	134	121	120	444

TABLE No. 4.
BIRTHS.

1897.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
First Quarter	350	335	685
Second „	321	343	664
Third „	423	379	802
Fourth „	362	374	736
TOTALS... ..	1456	1431	2887

TABLE No. 5.

Births distributed in Wards as follows:—

WARDS.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	Rate per 1,000 popula- tion.
Church End ...	95	80	100	116	391	...
Harlesden... ..	98	107	100	108	413	...
Kensal Green ...	128	130	153	127	538	...
South Kilburn...	103	108	126	115	452	...
Mid Kilburn ...	98	75	104	102	379	...
North Kilburn...	51	36	55	41	183	...
Willesden Green	107	122	159	121	509	...
Hendon Union...	5	6	5	6	22	...
TOTALS... ..	685	664	802	736	2887	31 05

The Births registered number 2,887, including 22 in the Hendon Union Workhouse, the birth rate for the year is therefore 31·0 per 1,000, which is rather below the average. The birth rate for the United Kingdom was 29·2.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—Boys, 29 ; girls, 26 ; total, 55, being 1·9 per cent. of the births ; last year it was 2·1 per cent.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the District numbered 1,173, being rather less than last year, when they were 1,210. These 1,173 included Males 590, Females 583, giving an average of 12·5 per 1,000. In order, however, to arrive at a more correct average, it is necessary to take into consideration the deaths of Willesden people that have occurred outside the district ; these number, as far as can be ascertained, 182, but there were 12 deaths occurred in the district of people not belonging to it, which have therefore to be deducted, leaving 170 to be added, thus making a full total of 1,343 deaths ; this gives an average of 14·4 on the whole population of 92,979. The death rate for England and Wales was 17·4. The deaths that occurred outside the district were :—

In the Workhouse ...	...	55
County Lunatic Asylum ...	...	16
Metropolis ...	...	111
		<hr/>
		182
		<hr/>

The average per 1,000 on the full totals last year was 15·29. The deaths that occurred in the Metropolitan hospitals were considerably more than last year, when they were 72, this year they number 111 from the following causes:—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Consumption	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis and Pneumonia			...	10
Heart Disease	...	...	...	13
Diarrhœa...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	2
Accidents	...	...	...	14
Various diseases	...	...	...	58
				<hr/> 111 <hr/>

The general health in the first and second quarters of the year was good; in the first the temperature of the air was mild, and the deaths from chest affections were comparatively few. In the third quarter during a short spell of hot weather summer diarrhœa was very prevalent among infants, 91 deaths of children under one year were registered from that cause. To the Sanitary Committee in September I reported as follows:—

“The outbreak of Diarrhœa occurred simultaneously with that in the Metropolis, those portions of the district nearest to London being the first and the most seriously affected. I made enquiries into the feeding, and found they were nearly all fed by

bottle, some with cow's milk, a great many with condensed (mostly Nestle's), and some with foods. At the Isolation Hospital there was a sudden outbreak one night, several children in each building being affected, and some of the staff; I am glad to say there were no deaths. I regarded the cases at the Hospital as due to emanations from the ground when the temperature of the soil reached a certain point; I could not trace it to any other cause. With regard to the district generally, the Kensal Green Ward was the one most affected, the deaths from this affection being 4·6 per cent. of the total births; South Kilburn being the next with 3·5; Harlesden, 2·9; and Church End, 2·5. The others were each of them below 2·0 per cent. Seeing that emanations from the ground when the temperature reaches 56 degrees at four feet below the surface, and that the Kensal Green district was also the more to suffer last year, it is a question whether the proximity of two large cemeteries may have any effect. I have before expressed the opinion and still regard the bottle feeding as a great cause, due allowance for the increased heat not being considered by more careful washing and cleansing of feeding bottles and tubes."

In the fourth quarter of the year the temperature was above the average, but there was a great deal of fog, and the deaths from Bronchitis

and Pneumonia were numerous, there being 45 deaths of children under 5 years of age from these diseases.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases were 266, the average of each per 1,000 being as follows :—

Small Pox ...	...	...	0·00
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0·11
Enteric Fever	...	...	0·13
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	1·3
Diphtheria ...	...	...	0·69
Measles ...	..	...	0·14
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	0·46
The Seven Diseases	...	...	2·8

THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

Owing to the number of children attending some Schools in Church End Ward being affected with Measles, I advised the Council to close them; also a school in Kilburn in consequence of several very severe cases of Diphtheria. In both cases the result appeared to be very beneficial, the Measles abated, and the number of cases of Diphtheria also, so that in the second week after the closing of the school there were no cases notified in that ward.

INFANT DEATHS.

These numbered 444, not quite so many as last year, when they were 460. The death rate was 15·4

per cent. of the births, and 37·8 of the deaths. Of children under 5 years of age the total deaths were 604, giving a rate per cent. of 20·8 of births, and 53·2 of the deaths.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The deaths of Illegitimate Children for the years 1894, '95, '96, and '97 show a very high rate of mortality compared with the general infant death rate. The number of Illegitimate Children born and who died in these years is as follows :—

	Born.	Died.	Average per cent.	Certified.	Not cert.	Inquests.
1894	39	23	59·0	19	2	2
1895	54	32	59·3	30	0	2
1896	59	46	78·0	39	5	2
1897	55	40	72·3	35	3	2
	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 141				

Average for the four years 67·1.

The number of all children born, and who died in those years is as follows :—

	Born.	Died.	Average per Cent.
1894	2264	299	13·2
1895	2469	373	15·1
1896	2749	460	16·7
1897	2865	444	15·4

Average for four years 15·1.

The causes of death in the cases not certified are stated to be: diarrhœa, 1; convulsions, 7; debility, 2.

There were eight inquests, the causes of death being: born into pan of w.c.—misadventure, 1; overlaying, 2; want of proper attention at birth, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 1; asphyxia, newly born—misadventure, 1; Total, 8.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Bronchitis and pneumonia, 20; consumption of bowels, 3; convulsions, 14; diarrhœa, 1; debility, 2.

During the last few years the licensing of houses under the Infant Life Protection Act has been discouraged and for a time there were none. It was permissible under the Act for a person to have one child under 12 months without a licence, this gave people the opportunity of taking a number over one year without supervision. During the year 1897 one house was licensed for three children, and three died. There are two homes in the district where young women are received and sent on to Queen Charlotte's Hospital for confinement; some undoubtedly return for a short time to the district, as two deaths of illegitimate children were registered in one of the homes. I have made application for information as to the number of women forwarded to Queen Charlotte's in the year, and having received from the Secretary permission to count the number of cases the following information was obtained:—

SINGLE WOMEN:—From a home in Kilburn, 66 ; from a small branch of Queen Charlotte's in Kilburn, 17 ; various addresses, 14 ; married women admitted, 29 ; Total, 126.

It appears that young women are received into these homes from all parts of the country ; they are retained in the Hospital for a fortnight and are returned to the homes with the babies. Of the 40 deaths that occurred among these children, there can be no doubt that the majority of them do not belong to the parish and should be eliminated from the statistics.

After the end of this year the carrying out of the new Act will be under the Board of Guardians. An alteration is made whereby children up to five years of age will be under supervision.

INQUESTS.

Thirty-five inquests have been held, the verdicts being :—

Accidental	...	...	16
Natural causes	...	...	11
Suicide ...	...	...	5
Murder ...	...	...	2
Injury to head	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			35
			<hr/>

Two children were killed by their mother while she was of unsound mind who tried to commit suicide. In the case of injury to the head, it was not stated whether accidental or not. Of the accidents, five were by suffocation; one by coal gas; injuries on railways, six; fall from a window, one; knocked down by horses and vehicles, three.

TABLE No. 6.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS.

<i>I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases :—</i>				Total.
1. Miasmatic	-	-	-	159
2. Diarrhoeal	-	-	-	122
3. Malarial	-	-	-	1
4. Zoogenous	-	-	-	1
5. Venereal	-	-	-	2
6. Septic	-	-	-	12
<i>II.—Parasitic Diseases</i>				2
<i>III.—Dietic Diseases</i>				9
<i>IV.—Constitutional Diseases</i>				165
<i>V.—Developmental Diseases</i>				100
<i>VI.—Local Diseases :—</i>				
1. Diseases of the Nervous System	-	-	-	117
2. „ Organs of Special Sense	-	-	-	...
3. „ Circulatory System	-	-	-	88
4. „ Respiratory System	-	-	-	164
5. „ Digestive System	-	-	-	97
6. „ Lymphatic System	-	-	-	1
7. „ Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	-	-	-	...
8. „ Urinary System	-	-	-	16
9. „ Reproductive System	-	-	-	...
(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation	-	-	-	2
(b) „ Parturition	-	-	-	3
10. Diseases of Bones and Joints	-	-	-	9
11. „ Integumentary System	-	-	-	2
<i>VII.—Violence :—</i>				
1. Accident or Negligence	-	-	-	20
2. Homicide	-	-	-	2
3. Suicide	-	-	-	5
<i>VIII.—Ill-defined and not Specified Causes</i>				75
				<hr/> 1173
Occurring outside the District, but belonging to it	-	-	-	182
„ in the District but not belonging to it	-	-	-	12
				<hr/> 170
GRAND TOTAL				<hr/> 1343 <hr/>

TABLE No. 7
Table of Deaths during the Year 1897, in the Willesden Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

[illegible]

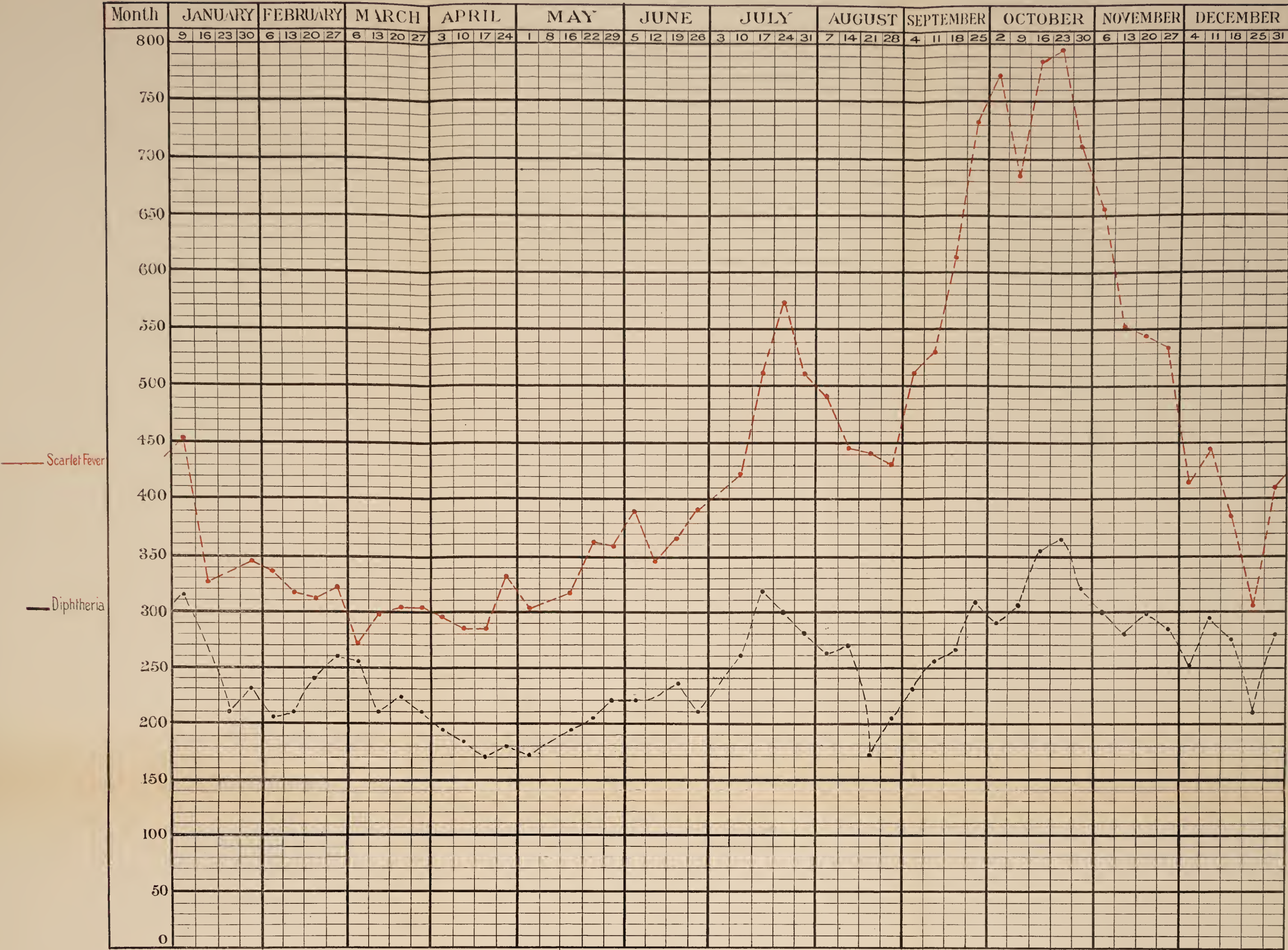
TABLE No. 8.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Willesden Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

WARDS.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1897.			Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	FEVERS.					TOTALS.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					TOTALS.				
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.		Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
Church End H ...	61266	11907	391	Under 5... 5 upwards	21	5	3	1	1	31	102	...	10	5	15
Harlesden ...		15194	413	Under 5... 5 upwards	39	10	...	4	18	71	25	4	33
Kensal Green ...		14157	538	Under 5... 5 upwards	21	8	1	1	1†	31	134	...	4	2	6
South Kilburn ...		13472	452	Under 5... 5 upwards	43	20	1	14	31†	103	12	9	25
Mid Kilburn ...		12187	379	Under 5... 5 upwards	36	32	...	1	3	72	189	...	20	13	34
North Kilburn ...		11203	183	Under 5... 5 upwards	56	32	...	8	20	117	32	17	51
Willesden Green & Cricklewood ...		14485	509	Under 5... 5 upwards	33	22	57	206	...	31	14	45
In Hendon Union		231	22	Under 5... 5 upwards	90	37	...	3	16	149	73	20	95
Lunatic Asylums	143	...	Under 5... 5 upwards	19	32	...	...	...	...	2	53	154	...	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
TOTALS ...	61266	92979	2887	Under 5... 5 upwards	57	32	...	4	...	...	6	101	...	45	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
				Under 5... 5 upwards	8	12	...	...	...	...	20	79	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
				Under 5... 5 upwards	30	14	...	9	...	...	6	59	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
				Under 5... 5 upwards	16	2	...	...	...	...	1	19	93	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
				Under 5... 5 upwards	41	12	1	7	...	...	11	74	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Proved not to be Small Pox. † Infantile. ‡ English.

LONDON CHART OF NOTIFICATION FOR 1897 (APPROXIMATE)



WILLESDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHART OF NOTIFICATION FOR 1897

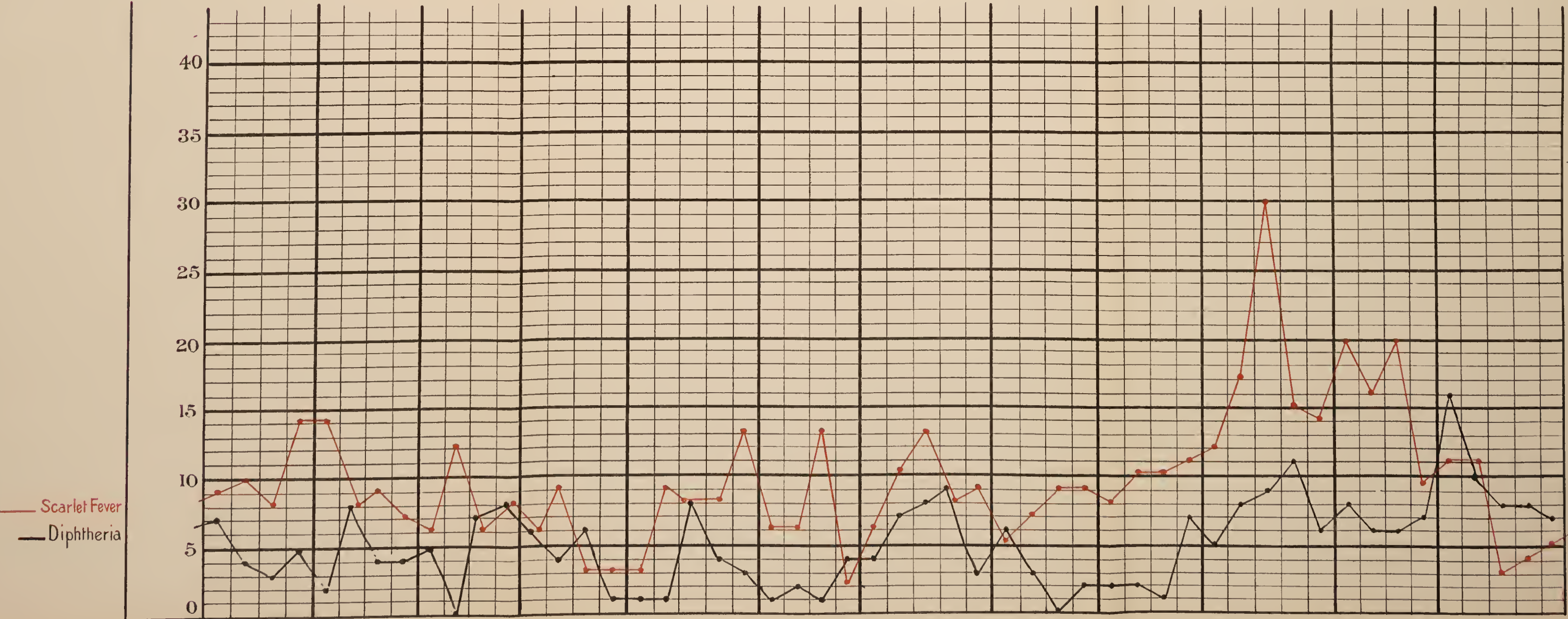


TABLE No. 9.
ZYMOTIC MORTALITY DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Rate for the Country generally, 1897.
Scarlet Fever	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.21	0.09	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.14
Enteric Fever	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.16
Diarrhoea	0.68	0.75	0.61	0.51	0.56	0.75	0.42	0.7	0.83	1.3	0.86
Diphtheria	0.22	0.12	0.3	0.11	0.27	0.63	0.21	0.42	0.32	0.68	0.024
Seven Principal Zymo- tic Diseases	2.68	1.25	2.32	1.54	2.31	2.18	1.94	1.66	3.40	2.86	2.15
General Rate from all Causes	15.78	12.0	14.36	13.82	14.37	15.46	13.25	13.67	15.40	14.44	17.5

NOTIFICATIONS.

This important work has now been in operation for ten years, having come into force in October, 1887, under the Local Act of that year. Although it may have been regarded with some suspicion on its first proposal, it has been carried out by the medical practitioners with loyalty to the well-being of the community. Its importance is not restricted to the actual period in which the illness occurs, for it has become a very valuable work of reference to the Sanitary Department in enabling the health history of every road, and practically of every house, in the district to be seen, for where no house is entered in the book it is an illustration of "no news being good news."

The diseases requiring to be notified are small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid, continued, relapsing and puerperal fever, cholera, erysipelas.

The total number of notifications has been more than last year but not so many as in 1893.

During the last five years the following cases have been notified:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Small Pox ...	23	21	5	2	—
Scarlet Fever ...	589	268	392	475	510
Diphtheria ...	221	125	179	171	270
Croup ...	8	4	7	2	5
Typhus Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever ...	47	70	69	52	52
Continued Fever ...	0	2	0	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	6	4	8	10	9
Cholera Nostras ...	1	1	0	1	2
Erysipelas ...	139	63	81	101	107
Totals ...	1,035	558	741	815	956

Average per 1,000 14·9 7·5 9·3 9·5 10·28

TABLE No. 10.

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria,	Typhoid Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Cholera Nostras.	TOTAL.
1	...	60	15	5	19	3	...	...	...	102
2	...	64	28	15	21	1	3	...	2	134
3	...	92	64	9	23	...	...	1	...	189
4	...	123	59	3	18	...	3	...	...	206
5	...	76	64	4	8	...	2	...	...	154
6	...	38	26	9	6	...	...	...	...	79
7	...	57	14	7	12	1	1	...	...	92
Total	...	510	270	52	107	5	9	1	2	956

One case of small pox was notified, but happily it subsequently proved not to be that disease but a very aggravated form of chicken pox, so very much resembling the more severe disease as to cause the gravest doubts of its nature.

SCARLET FEVER.—The cases numbered 510, being somewhat more than last year but the average per 1,000 of the population was a very trifle less, the average for 1896 having been 5·5, and for 1897, 5·4. These numbers do not nearly approach the average of 1893 which was 8·5.

It has been argued that isolation has not effected the diminution in the incidence of scarlet fever that was expected of it; a reference to the figures for the five years from 1893 will, I think, somewhat refute that suggestion. In that year the arrangements for isolation were not in any way complete, there was one iron building capable of holding twelve beds. The following year the permanent buildings were available and isolation was able to be carried out, although the accommodation for scarlet fever only consisted strictly of 32 beds. With our rapidly increasing population the accommodation each year has become more strained and consequently we have to a certain extent been reverting to the condition that existed in 1893. In former reports I have drawn attention to the thousands of children in the district who are susceptible of the disease. In making provision for isolation and for comparison with other districts, it is important and necessary to know the birth rate of the district and the social status of the majority of the inhabitants. A population of 100,000, half of whom are in a position to effectually isolate and

take charge of their own cases would not require the isolation accommodation that a poor and densely populated area would. A wealthy parish in the West End of London would possibly not require any public means of isolation at all, but its poor neighbours would require it to the fullest extent.

In 1896 the isolation was strained to its utmost limit, in 1897 it broke down—not because there was a greater incidence or severe epidemic of the disease but because there was a larger population. The following Table shews the average number of notifications per 1000 of the population in the five years :—

1893	...	...	8·5.
1894	...	...	3·6.
1895	...	...	4·9.
1896	...	...	5·5.
1897	...	...	5·4.

so that the incidence was not more in 1897 than the previous year and not much more than in 1895 and not nearly so much as in 1893.

The importance of knowing the birth rate of a district in estimating the requirements of isolation is shown by comparing a town having a birth rate of 16 per 1,000 with one having a rate of 32·0; the former would scarcely require any. Take the case of two wards in our own district, in one the birth rate is 16·3 per 1,000, in the other it is 37·8;

can there be any doubts as to which would require the accommodation of isolation ?

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease has been prevalent during the year, but especially in the autumn, which is the period of its seasonal prevalence. In three instances the prevalence could be traced to school contact. In May I reported to the Sanitary Committee as follows :—“In consequence of the number
“of cases of diphtheria I visited a school where there
“is a large attendance of children. On inspecting
“a class of little children I found that the pencils
“used by them were all collected after school, placed
“together, and given out indiscriminately at the
“next school time. As it would be impossible to
“prevent little children from putting the pencils in
“their mouths, I wrote to the managers of the
“schools requesting that such articles should be well
“cleansed during the holidays. It is significant
“that immediately the holidays commenced the
“notifications ceased in that Ward.” A subsequent outbreak occurred in connection with another school that was not in this district; the cases were of a very severe type and death occurred in several instances within three days of the onset of the illness. A third outbreak took place in the late autumn in connection with another school where the sanitary arrangements were not so satisfactory as they might be; the school was closed a few days before the holidays and the notifications ceased.

Although the number of cases has been large, the average per 1,000 has not equalled what it was in

1893	when the average was	3·1.
1894	„ „ „	1·7.
1895	„ „ „	2·2.
1896	„ „ „	2·0.
1897	„ „ „	2·9.

Another point in connection with the severity of this disease is the state of health of the individuals exposed to the infection. Wherever a large number of children are brought together there seems to be a tendency among them to collect in the precincts of the water-closet accommodation, and if these are not kept quite up to the highest standard of cleanliness then the little ones gradually get their health affected and the throat and air passages in an impaired condition; what Sir Richard Thorne speaks of “as that form of throat which so often follows inhalation of organically contaminated air,” and elsewhere of “The tonsils, standing as advanced guards near the entrance of the respiratory and alimentary tract, must arrest many an organism that is carried to them aërially.” I would therefore draw the attention of the managers of large schools to the absolute necessity of having the closets automatically flushed before the children enter the school grounds in the morning and afternoon and once while they are there, and not have the flushing arrangement locked up in the charge

of a caretaker who turns on the water after the children have left the school for the day. I am strongly of opinion also, that no closets should be connected with the school building but should be detached, and some yards away. That children must be placed close together while they are in school is unavoidable and if their surroundings are such as to lead to a deteriorated condition of the mucous membrane of the throat, it cannot be wondered at that diphtheria breaks out among them in its most virulent and fatal type. Although I thus express myself regarding the schools in consequence of the three outbreaks of diphtheria in connection with them during the year, it must not be supposed that there are no other causes.

The disease may be borne by emanations from the ground, or from imperfect drains, or by sewer air; dirty, saturated ground in imperfectly paved back-yards of houses, or may be caused by dirty cisterns or contaminated milk.

As regards the latter I have not found an outbreak connected with any particular supply; milk has great power of absorbing impurities from the air and for this reason should be kept covered and be boiled before using.

The systematic inspection of houses carried on by our Inspectors often reveals the fact that the back-yards are in a dilapidated condition; it is

most important that these should be kept in a good state of repair. The work done by these inspections is most valuable.

MEASLES.—This disease was becoming prevalent towards the end of the year but the closing of the schools for the holidays checked it. The number of deaths was 13, a very great improvement on the 124 of the previous year.

DIARRHŒA.—I have before referred to the deaths from this disease; the healthy surroundings of a house are most important, the emanations from imperfectly paved yards being a very possible factor in the cause of the illness.

TYPHOID FEVER.—The number of cases notified, 52, was exactly the same as the year before, so that the average is rather less; 16 were removed to the hospital for treatment.

PHTHISIS.—I think there is a certain amount of hope that this disease has a tendency rather to decrease although the indications are for too short a period to base any sure statements upon.

The deaths in 1893 were 73. Average 1·05.

„	1894	„	72.	„	0·9.
„	1895	„	96.	„	1·08.
„	1896	„	80.	„	0·9.
„	1897	„	74.	„	0·8.

The investigations into Tuberculosis now being carried on we may hope will have a beneficial influence on this disease.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insus-ceptible of Vaccina-tion.	Dead.	Postponed by Doctor.	Removed to other Vaccina-tion Officers' districts.	Gone away.	Unvaccinated.
2750	1778	12	268	27	12	244	409

R. HAYLOR,

March 5th, 1896.

Vaccination Officer.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The work done in the hospital has been much more harassing than in any previous year.

In my remarks on Scarlet Fever I have alluded to the strain upon the accommodation in 1896 when there were 282 cases of Scarlet Fever, 51 of Diphtheria, five of Typhoid and a few other cases. This year there have been 320 cases of Scarlet Fever, 137 of Diphtheria, and 16 of Typhoid; under these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that the

accommodation proved insufficient, and in October it was found necessary to occupy the farm house at Stonebridge Farm for Diphtheria and to build a temporary iron building for Scarlet Fever. The Sanitary Committee reported that more permanent accommodation was necessary, and the Council instructed the Surveyor to prepare some preliminary plans and they are now under the consideration of the Council.

The occupation of the Farm was only regarded as a temporary measure but at the end of the year it was full.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Inspections have been made of the Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops in the district.

The Cowsheds are gradually disappearing, partly to make way for the spread of new houses, and partly because the milk is now generally imported from the country districts at less cost than keeping milch cows on the premises.

Notices were served to execute the periodical cleansing and white-washing of the existing Cow-

sheds, as required by the regulations, which were duly complied with.

The Dairies and Milkshops were found clean and in a satisfactory condition, except in one instance. This was a firm at Harlesden who carry on a large business all over the Metropolis, with cheap milk, and whose depôt was on some premises in a mews, where there were no facilities for obtaining hot water for cleansing the numerous vessels used by the firm.

Notices were served requiring this to be remedied and legal proceedings threatened, with the ultimate result that the premises were vacated and more suitable ones obtained.

In a few instances new Milkshops were found which had not been registered as required by the Privy Council Order. In these cases notices were served, and the proprietors made the proper application and were duly registered.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These were under the frequent supervision of the Inspectors. There are five licensed by the Council and four are registered.

The periodical cleansing and lime-washing as required by the Regulations were duly complied with.

I should like to suggest to the Council the desirability of providing a Public Abatoir.

The district has so developed that I think it would be much better to provide such a convenience in a central situation than to license premises in the populous portion of the district to one individual.

Some of the Registered Slaughter Houses are not in suitable situations, and if a Public Abatoir were provided, there might be no great difficulties in closing them.

FISH OFFAL.

I would call the attention of the Council to the unsatisfactory removal of fish offal from the district and the nuisance arising therefrom.

The Bye-Laws controlling this matter are not of much practical utility, owing to there being no legitimate place of disposal for this refuse at this end of London.

In the Metropolis most of it is collected by private speculators and taken to a guano factory at

Belvedere near the mouth of the Thames, and the fishmongers have to pay heavily for the service.

They are allowed to collect up to ten o'clock, a.m. in summer, and 12 in winter.

In Willesden the Bye-Laws require its removal before six, a.m. This results in the collectors neglecting Willesden, or calling very irregularly, and explains the frequent deposits found in the ditches and at side of rural roads.

I suggested in one of my former Reports that the attention of the Council should be given to this subject, with the view of facilitating the collecting and disposal of the refuse with some degree of regularity, but the first essential—the want of a destructor—precluded its consideration.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Common Lodging Houses of which there are only five which could be brought under that definition, were also supervised and the statutory cleansing and limewashing duly performed.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of rooms has been executed by the Council's workmen after infectious disease in 723 cases, and 165 rooms were cleansed, stripped and whitewashed by the owners after notice.

Bedding and articles which had been exposed to infection were disinfected in the special apparatus at the Hospital or destroyed.

The total cost of same was as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Fumigating rooms 	158	0	0
Cost of Disinfecting, or destroy- ing bedding, &c., 	183	0	0
	<u>£341</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

Inspections were made of the Workshops in the district, including the Laundries. Of the latter there were 173, employing approximately 1,038 hands.

These Laundries come under the definition of Workshops, as they employ hand labour only. Those using motive power are supervised by the Government Inspector, and no occasion has arisen for him

to report to the Local Authority any insanitary conditions.

Notices were served to provide additional W.C. accommodation in four instances, and 118 notices were served to lime-wash, amend defective paving, trap drains, and amend defective water supply to closets.

Of miscellaneous Workshops there were 49. Thirty-two notices were served to cleanse and lime-wash walls, repair defective roofs and floors and supply water to closets.

Fifty Bakehouses were inspected and the usual periodical notices were served to cleanse and white-wash. Drain inlets were abolished in these instances.

Three new Bakehouses have been constructed in the year, all complying with the Statutory Regulations.

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, 1897.

	No.
Insanitary condition of houses . . .	69
Defective water-closet apparatus . . .	50
Inefficient flushing to closets . . .	32
Offensive odours	60
Defective drains. . . .	65
Animals kept—a nuisance . . .	51
Offensive accumulations and deposits . .	37
Choked drains	37
Smoke nuisances	9
Polluted ditches	6
Damp walls	18
Dirty cisterns	15
Water in cellars	14
Ballast burning	21
Manure collection	34
Dirty yards	17
Stagnant pools	7
Gipsy caravans	10
Fried fish	4
Overcrowding	14
	<hr/> 570
Notices received from Water Company of supply being discontinued	244
Ditto, found to be occupied	29
	<hr/> 599

TABLE No. 1.

INSPECTIONS :—

Complaints received	.	.	.	570
Cases of infectious disease notified	.	.	.	956
Houses inspected from house to house	.	.	.	3070
Number of premises periodically inspected	.	.	.	402
Total number of houses, premises, &c., inspected	.	.	.	4998
„ re-inspections after notice or order	.	.	.	1360
„ inspections and re-inspections	.	.	.	6358

NOTICES :—

Letters written	.	.	.	975
Cautionary notices given	.	.	.	625
Statutory „	.	.	.	279
Summonses served	.	.	.	8
Convictions obtained	.	.	.	6

DWELLING HOUSES :—

Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, &c.	.	.	.	59
Closed as unfit for habitation	.	.	.	0
Re-opened after repairs, alterations, &c.	.	.	.	0
Demolished	.	.	.	0
Illegal underground dwellings vacated	.	.	.	9

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS :—

Number registered under Bye-Laws	.	.	.	} 320
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	
Number of contraventions	.	.	.	

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—

Number registered under Bye-Laws	.	.	.	4
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	Monthly
Number of contraventions	.	.	.	3

CANAL BOATS :—

Number registered under the Acts	.	.	.	0
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	Weekly
Number of contraventions of regulations	.	.	.	37

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS :—

Number observed during the year	.	.	}	47
„ of nuisances therefrom abated	.	.		
„ removed from District	.	.		

TABLE No. 2.

SCHOOLS :—

Number in District	.	.	.	24
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	Yearly
Number amended	.	.	.	3

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES :—

Number in District	.	.	.	49
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	Yearly
Contravention of Factory and Workshops Act	.	.	.	32

LAUNDRIES :—

Number in District	.	.	.	173
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	Yearly
Contravention of Factory and Workshops Act	.	.	.	118

BAKEHOUSES :—

Number in District	.	.	.	50
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	Yearly
Contravention of Factory and Workshops Act	.	.	.	21

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :—

Number on Register	.	.	.	9
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	.	.	.	Quarterly
Contravention of Bye-Laws	.	.	.	3

COWSHEDS :—

Number on register	10
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	Yearly
Contravention of Bye-Laws	5

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :—

Number on register	76
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	Yearly
Contravention of Bye-Laws	12

UNSOUND FOOD :—

Animals seized	0
Articles or parcels condemned	8

ADULTERATED FOOD :—

Samples taken	} County Council Inspection.
Found adulterated	

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Number of premises in district	} None under the Statute.
Periodical frequency or number of inspections	
Contravention of Bye-Laws	

MORTUARIES :—

Accommodation (infectious)	4
„ (non-infectious)	16
Number of bodies received (infectious)	0
„ „ (non infectious)	33

TABLE No. 3.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.

WELLS :—

New sunk	} No Wells
Cleansed, repaired, &c.	
Closed as polluted	
Houses water laid on to	
Percentage of houses supplied from mains	All

CISTERNS :—

New provided	39
Cleansed, repaired, covered, &c.	162
Overflow pipe disconnected from drains	18
Flush cisterns supplied to w.c.	64
Draw taps removed from cistern to mains	0
Percentage of houses supplied on constant system	5 ½

PRIVY AND ASH PITS, ASH AND EARTH CLOSETS :—

Above ground receptacles substituted for pits	} Previously abolished
Moveable receptacles substituted for fixed	
Water closets substituted for dry receptacles	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

WATER CLOSETS :—

New constructed	46
„ apparatus provided	108
Repaired, cleansed, &c.	256
Supplied with water or supply rendered efficient	329
Ventilated	67
Percentage of houses provided with w.c.	All

DRAINS :—

Examined, tested, exposed, &c.¹	327
Unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	98
Waste pipes, rain pipes, &c., disconnected	62
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	39
Disconnecting traps and chambers inserted	64
Re-constructed	72
New laid	52

CESSPOOLS :—

Rendered impervious, emptied, cleansed, &c.	0
Abolished and drain connected to sewer	0
Percentage of houses drained into sewer	All

SEWERS :—

Yards of sewers new laid	} see Surveyor's Report.
„ „ reconstructed	

TABLE No. 4.

DISINFECTION :—

Rooms fumigated by Council's employees	.	.	.	.	723
Rooms stripped and cleansed	.	.	.	.	165
Cost of articles disinfected or destroyed	£	s.	d.	} £ s. d. 341 0 0	
	183	0	0		
Cost of disinfecting rooms	158	0	0		

DUST :—

Dust-bins repaired	.	.	.	.	61
New bins provided	.	.	.	.	25
Moveable receptacles substituted for fixed	.	.	.	.	74
Periodical frequency of dust removal	.	.	.	} House to house weekly.	
Number of complaints of non-removal received	.	.	.		126

DAMPNESS :—

Roofs repaired, &c.	.	.	.	.	62
Guttering and rain-pipes repaired, &c.	.	.	.	.	58
Gardens, areas, &c., levelled and drained	.	.	.	} 125	
Yards paved and drained	.	.	.		
Surface adjoining houses paved	.	.	.		
Dry areas provided	.	.	.	.	7
Ventilation below floors provided	.	.	.	.	9

SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED :—

Overcrowding	.	.	.	.	34
Smoke	.	.	.	.	7
Accumulation of refuse	.	.	.	.	86
Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water	.	.	.	.	17
„ pigs and other animals	.	.	.	.	21

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. SKINNER,

WILLESDEN, 1898.

Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of Systematic Inspection, 1897.

LOCALITY.	Defective Water Supply.	Drains Choked.	Defective and Roul W.C's.	Defective Traps.	Offensive Accumula-tions.	Cisterns (dirty and uncovered.)	Dilapidated Ashpits.	Dilapidated Gutters and Rainpipes.	Dirty Rooms and Passages.	Dilapidated Yard Paving.	Leaky Roofs.	Damp Walls.	Waste Pipes in drains.	Overcrowding.	Total Number of Houses.
Granville Road	-	15	7	14	...	...	11	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	91
Kilburn Park Road	-	6	13	17	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	80
Boyer Road	-	5	4	8	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	20
Cambridge Place	-	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Cardigan Road	-	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6
A Street, Neasden	-	7	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
B " "	-	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dudding Hill Lane	-	11	9	1	...	1	3	4	3	2	4	...	...	...	32
Cooper Road	-	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	25
Carlton Vale	-	13	6	4	1	3	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	112
Rucklidge Avenue	-	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Pembroke Place	-	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22
Pembroke Mews	-	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	11
Conley Road	-	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36
Beaconsfield Road	-	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	29
Parkfield Road	-	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Hawthorne Road	-	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Strode Road	-	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	70
Talbot Road	-	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	27
Bourke Road	-	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	30
Denmark Road	-	10	4	6	1	3	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	2	114
Denmark Gardens	-	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Albert Road	-	15	5	...	2	...	...	3	4	3	...	2	...	1	116
Villiers Road	-	7	13	3	...	5	4	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	157
Greyhound Road	-	6	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	70
Bridge Street	-	4	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	31
Mayo Road	-	15	13	8	2	2	5	5	6	5	3	...	...	...	113
Bridge Road	-	7	2	1	...	4	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	39
Victoria Place	-	3	2	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	22
Victoria Mews	-	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Alpha Place	-	4	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	14
Alpha Place North	-	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	28
Alpha Place West	-	3	2	3	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	11
Alpha Mews	-	2	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
Oak Cottages	-	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Oak Road	-	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	17
Holly Lane	-	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	9
Church Terrace	-	4	4	...	...	...	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	12
Canterbury Road	-	11	4	9	1	4	5	3	5	...	3	1	...	1	120
Church Lane	-	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	21
Cobbold Road	-	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	90
Chapman's Park	-	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
Disraeli Road	-	14	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	5	2	...	...	...	39
Steele Road	-	9	...	2	...	...	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	41
Meyrick Road	-	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	41
Earlsmead Road	-	5	2	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	44
Percy Road	-	9	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	62
Chichester Road	-	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	38
Granville Road	-	15	12	5	4	2	6	...	9	...	4	...	2	2	89
Deenzil Road	-	4	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Melville Road	-	12	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	69
Denmark Road	-	12	2	3	...	4	3	2	1	...	2	...	3	1	114
Duddon Hill Lane	-	7	2	1	...	1	2	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	32
A Street, Neasden	-	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	62
B Street "	-	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Albert Road	-	10	4	2	2	4	5	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	116
Rucklidge Avenue	-	16	3	1	...	7	3	3	5	3	2	...	1	...	164
Queen's Town	-	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	28
Stafford Road	-	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	16
Peel Road	-	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	12
Hazel Road	-	7	3	2	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	56

INDEX.

	PAGE
Meteorology	4
The District and Wards	4
Description of the Areas and Boundaries of the new Wards	6
Sewerage	8
Water Supply	11
Open Spaces	12
New Houses	12
Population	13
Lunacy	15
Marriages	15
Births	17
„ Illegitimate	18
Deaths	18
„ in the Workhouse	18
„ „ Lunatic Asylum	18
„ „ Metropolis	18
„ Infants	21
„ Illegitimate Children	22
Causes of death	23
Inquests	24
Notifications	30
Scarlet Fever	32
Diphtheria	34
Measles, Diarrhoea, Typhoid Fever and Phthisis	37
Vaccination Returns	38
Isolation Hospital	38
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	39
Slaughterhouses	40
Fish Offal	41
Common Lodging Houses	42
Disinfection	43
Factory and Workshops Acts	43
Special Complaints, 1897	45
Summary of Systematic Inspections, 1897	—

